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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p., 3 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 87.

No 17,216.

號三十月七年八十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,487,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,887,890
Sinking Fund Account..... 128,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,381,468
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,593
Branches..... 337,239
Revenue Marine Department..... 478,940
Other Receipts.....
\$5,339,228

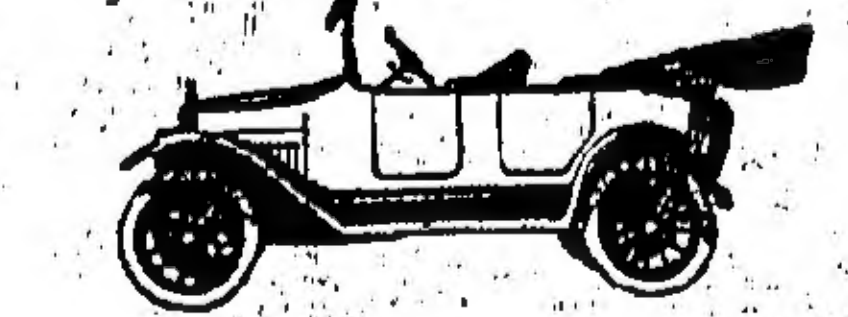
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
2.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SATURDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

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Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
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65 Des Voeux Road
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TANG YUK, Director, successor of the late SIFU TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Commission free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

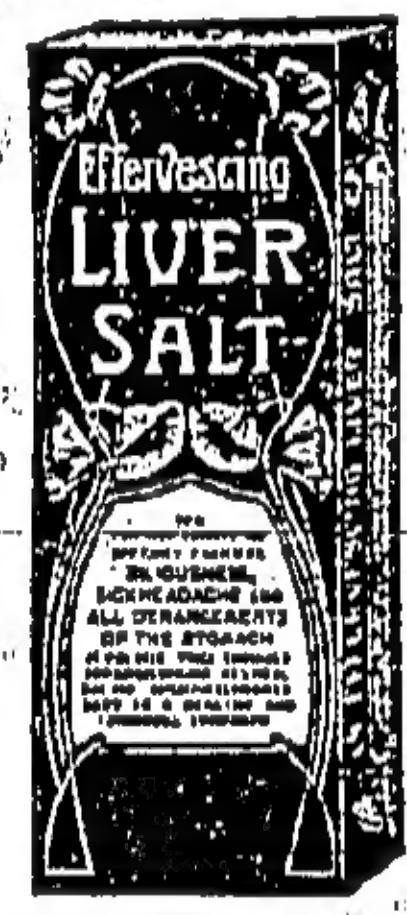
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT
making a Pleasant, Cooling and
Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

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AND
GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Served for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cabinets under European Supervision.
Astringent Dining Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)
108 HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 40 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TAIKOO DOCK.— —TELEPHONE NO. 212—

LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from
Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
22, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 388.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1833

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAYED 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

London, July 22.
4.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
The battle continues under favourable conditions on the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. Our troops north of the Ourcq are driving back the enemy, who is striving to arrest our advance. We progressed in the fighting in the region north of Ville Montmorency. Further south we are advancing east of the "Pancigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq" line. South of the Ourcq we made a big advance beyond Noilly St. Front and captured the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

THE CAPTURE OF CHATEAU THIERRY.

FALL OF PIVOT OF GERMAN FRONT.

Paris, July 21.

The capture of Chateau Thierry registers the fall of one of the pivots of the German front between the Marne and the Aisne. The other is Soissons, which is no longer safe. General De Goutti's Army entered Chateau Thierry at dawn on the 21st. The enemy withdrew the previous night in order to avoid envelopment. The French pushed on north-westward and penetrated Entreppey.

THE GERMAN RETREAT ON THE MARNE.

ENEMY LOSES 50 PER CENT. OF EFFECTIVE TROOPS.

Paris, July 21.

The Germans endeavoured to cover their retreat across the Marne by pouring out great volumes of gas and opening a barrage of fire from the north bank. The French replied with a terrible fire and the "squalls of shell, rain of machine-gun bullets and the storm of bombs" destroyed the bridges, which were covered on both banks of the river with projectiles. The enemy lost 50 per cent. of his effective troops before he completed the evacuation of the south bank.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE DAYS SOUTH OF THE MARNE.

London, July 21.
5.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says:—
The eight enemy Divisions which crossed to the south bank of the Marne were never able to cross the hills overlooking the river from the south. None of those who lived to re-cross the river will forget the five terrible days they spent south of the Marne. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target to our artillery. For food and munitions they depended on the transport across the bridges, which were constantly shelled and also regularly bombed by French and British aircraft. They were never able to bring across any artillery heavier than mountain guns and light minenwerfer. Owing to the superiority of our artillery they found themselves in the same position as the Austrians did on the south bank of the Piave. Their communications were uncertain and unsafe and their losses from artillery fire were startling. Fifty per cent. of the total strength of some units were casualties.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MISTAKE.

London, July 21.
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, discussing the reason for the failure of the German offensive, says the Crown Prince made a mistake by attacking on too wide a front. He calculated on a larger numerical superiority than he actually possessed. His plan was well conceived and worked out. The Germans knew we expected either a return to their original plan of dividing the French and British or an attempt to march on Paris. The plan chosen would have meant a substantial gain, material and moral, which would have been most important for the next blow on Paris. It had the advantage of an offensive facing south and east, instead of west. General Ludendorff reckoned that we would not be ready to meet an army which turned back on Paris.

ENEMY ON HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

EITHER PUSH BACK THE FRENCH OR RETIRE FURTHER.

London, July 21.
9.45 p.m.

The news received in London from the Front this afternoon is better still. The Germans are faced with the difficult and unpleasant alternative of either to endeavour to beat back the French from Soissons in order to secure the railway for the purpose of supplying the advanced troops in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons, or to retire their forces further from the Marne, and thus flatten out the salient. The present line west of Rheims leaves the enemy a slip of four miles deep in the Marne valley on a 13-mile front. This is the enemy's sole territorial gain since the offensive began on the 15th, which was purchased at enormous losses. Further left, strong enemy forces hold the north bank of the river, at present preventing the French from crossing. The enemy only succeeded in crossing by sacrificing his rear guards. The French hold the heights around Chateau Thierry. They are thus enabled to dominate a large area. In the Ourcq valley the French reached Ouchy-le-Chateau, further endangering the enemy on the Marne. The latest reports state that the French here advanced between six and nine miles. The enemy was sorely pressed. Frantic attempts at a counter-attack with fresh troops did not succeed in loosening the French grip on the railway and roads. The enemy appears to have incorporated a new army between the Marne and the Aisne, the staff of which is composed of officers from Ukraine, whose Staff work indicates slackness and disorganised effort.

(Continued on Page 6.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
Orders issued by Mr. P. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.)

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
Search Supervising duties are suspended until further orders. Search Supervisors will be at once warned to report for duty at Central, both Shifts. On this duty caps without covers (and not helmets) will be worn.
P.C. 640 Osborne is invalided out.
By Order,
T. F. HODGSON,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 583

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELABORATE TRAVEL FARE, Expenses, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2697.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture. 1387

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in:
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in:
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon Buildings, HONGKONG.

STAMPS!

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.
HONGKONG, CHINA.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of ALBERT AHWEE otherwise CHAN PAK WAI (陳伯維) late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, and Owner of a Dairy Farm, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of July, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 18th day of July, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. 139

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT

which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £2500 to £3000 per annum.

Write for full particulars to:

AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.

(Capital £400,000 fully subscribed).
34 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2, England.

"REGAL" RECORDS

Take me back to
"I.S.A." (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have
the Sun in London
I don't care
All the Silver from
the Silver Moon
Mister John Mac-
kenzie O.
I came from Scotland
John loves all the
jockeys
All the Ladies Fell
in Love with Sam
Take me where there
are no Eyes about
Let's all go Mad

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 230 & 155

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
THERAPION

PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.

WILLS' "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES (MEDIUM STRENGTH)



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20

AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS.

MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF THE AIRMAN.

BAD WEATHER.

The greatest enemy of the airman, and so perhaps the greatest friend of the Londoner, is bad weather, for although it does not affect ordinary aerodrome flying very much, it interferes a great deal with war flying—reconnaissance, artillery, photographic, and fighting work—and prevents, nearly altogether, long-distance flying, especially bombing raids.

The strength of the wind is always a great consideration. Though machines frequently fly on a forty-mile-an-hour wind, it would add too much to the time taken up in an air raid, which is always a there-and-back affair, for its help in one direction is far more than counterbalanced by its hindrance in the other. It is a friend of the anti-aircraft gunner, too, as a machine moving slowly forward in the teeth of a strong wind is a good target owing to its diminished speed and the longer time it is in range.

Flying in storms, and very gusty weather, however, is most trying, as the aeroplane is violently "bumped" and tossed about like a small boat in a rough sea, and is extremely difficult to control. Also it is quite likely to be badly strained owing to the rough treatment it receives.

Clouds prevent successful long-distance raids over hostile country, as the aeroplane cannot travel continuously through clouds but must travel above or below them. If it flies below them it has to keep at a low altitude and, being extremely visible, is subject to all the weapons of the enemy, which will probably bring it down. If, on the other hand, it flies above them, the pilot cannot see any landmark; he has to rely on his compass for his direction and is likely to get lost, as the speed and direction of the wind in the upper levels are unknown and are continually changing, and so he is drifted off his course.

Low-lying mist is the worst enemy of the airman, as it creeps beneath him unawares, and he may return to his aerodrome to find it covered by a low, white blanket of fog through which protrude the tops of trees and houses. He cannot see the ground and so landing becomes very dangerous. The chances are that he will "crash" his machine and badly damage himself, as he has to land blindly.

It is very probable on some of the fine nights in London when the cold, all-reverend moon hangs high over the roofs and chimneys, and the city waits in unfulfilled expectation for the hum of the unseen, disturber of its peace and wonders why its sleep is not broken, that over the flat, Belgian plain lies London's greatest friend, a low, damp pall of mist, enveloping the silent, closed hangars and keeping out of action the great machines loaded in vain with bombs and petrol.

Rain, if it overtake the airman in flight, does not interfere with him much

save that, owing to his speed, it beats on his face like little bits of stone and stings it. Hail is still worse, and is quite painful and it is unusual for machines to leave the ground for a fight during a fall of rain or hail, as it has the same effect as mist, and renders visibility very poor.

The only advantage of rain is that it makes the atmosphere so much heavier that the machine is easier to fly, as it grips the air so much better and so is more pleasant to fly. On hot days it is the reverse, owing to the thinness and dryness of the air, and it has been found that machines will not climb to such a height in Mesopotamia or in Egypt as they will in England or France, owing to the more rarefied atmosphere.

A WONDERFUL PROPHECY.

Quote the following lines and ask your listener when they were written:

"There shall be rowing without oars.
"Sailing without sail, along with
"Carriages shall roll along with
"unimagined speed, with no cattle to drag them."

Instruments to fly, with which a man shall, by a spring, move artificial wings beating the air like wings of birds.

"A little mechanism three fingers long, which shall raise or lower enormous weights.
"Bridges over rivers which shall rest neither on piles nor on columns.
"No! It was not Mother Shipton. She did not come on the scene till centuries later. Mother Shipton, was an old witch in Yorkshire whose "Carriages without horses shall go" is best known. Many things have been written in to some of her reputed sayings. On the other hand, we have as proof an ancient volume entitled "De Mirabili" as the truth and authenticity of the quotation we have reproduced. The book was written by the wonderful scholar, before his time, Roger Bacon, born 1214, died at Oxford, 1292. His chief writings were between 1280 and 1280, so that the above wonderful leap into the future must have been written quite 600 years ago. His knowledge of past, present and future was, to say the least, profound.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain strengthening, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.35

KAISER ROBS GERARD.

Mr. Gerard has received news that the German Government has begun proceedings to get possession of the collection of paintings, silver, china, bric-a-brac, and household goods which he stored in Berlin before he left the Embassy.

With typical disregard of diplomatic usage, the German Government has demanded that the keeper of the warehouse shall deliver to it property which Mr. Gerard spent years in collecting.

The State Department, through the Spanish Ambassador, has sent a protest. Mr. Gerard contrasts with the procedure of the Germans the faithfulness with which Great Britain throughout the war has respected immunity from seizure of Ambassadors' property. He instances the case of Princess Lidnowsky, who, when she hurried from London with her husband, left behind her jewellery and other valuables. These the British Government subsequently sent to the American Embassy in Berlin by courier, with a request to Mr. Gerard to deliver them to the princess.

CULTURE AND KULTUR.

So much confusion seems still to prevail about the difference between Culture and the German war cry Kultur, that it might be useful to dispel it by an explanation. We are prone to answer the enemy boast about Kultur, says the Daily Chronicle, note writer, by quoting Nietzsche's "last word" charge that Germany has destroyed it wherever she has extended her rule. But Nietzsche's Kultur was not the Prussian war-substitute, Kultur. The philosopher used the word and its meaning with which Matthew Arnold familiarised this country—the "Culture" of the Romans. Kultur merely signifies technical education—the anti-classical curriculum servicable in the ungentle art of "getting on in the world."

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BEAMS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER WHEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
WLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	170'	100'	10'	7'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	120'	12'	8'	6'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	140'	14'	9'	7'
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	100'	60'	6'	4'	3'
TAI-KO-KU-TSUI					
Consolidated Dock	140'	80'	8'	6'	4'
ABERDEEN					
Hepa Dock, Lanau Dock	80'	40'	4'	3'	2'

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

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viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Muscles, Brain & Nerve. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is usually unsterilized.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	120'	12'	8'	6'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	140'	14'	9'	7'
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	100'	60'	6'	4'	3'
TAI-KO-KU-TSUI					
Consolidated Dock	140'	80'	8'	6'	4'
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Hepa Dock, Lanau Dock	80'	40'	4'	3'	2'

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AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Selling by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.									
No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Special Conditions	No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet
1	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	9	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
2	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	10	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
3	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	11	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
4	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	12	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
5	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	13	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
6	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	14	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
7	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	15	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762
8	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762	1,000	...	16	Aberdeen	121 1/2 x 121 1/2	14,762

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FATHOMS DEEP.

RESCUE AFTER THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

IMPRISONED IN A SUBMARINE.

A great story may always be told simply, says the "Daily Telegraph," in supplementing by fuller details the brief official note of an act of heroism which will ever claim a leading place in that long roll of noble deeds of self-sacrifice that has been so rapidly unfolded of late. It told of a naval hero, Commander Francis Goodhart, who gave up his life in an effort to save his comrades imprisoned in a submarine which had become fast on the bottom in 98 ft. of water. Placing in his belt a small tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning-tower with the commanding officer determined to allow himself to be shot up to the surface. But the great adventure miscarried, and the hero paid the penalty with his life. Those who had the privilege of knowing Commander Goodhart declare that he was as modest as he was brave, and his fellow-prisoners remember with admiration the coolness displayed by him when he went forth to take the fraction of a chance of achieving his great purpose a living man. His last remark to the commanding officer was: "If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will."

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

The circumstances which called forth this signal heroism may now be referred to. There are displayed in the narrative elements of courage, resource, and daring that grip the imagination. A representative of the "Daily Telegraph," who had an opportunity of conversing with one of the rescued sailors, who owed his life to the gallantry of the submarine's Commanding Officer, writes: "I confess that it was a hard task to break through that thick crust of taciturnity behind which our sailors so consistently hide their best qualities. The men who do most generally speak least. I got a version of the story from one of its central figures in reluctant sentences. One had almost as soon have squeezed water from a stone, but the big, hard-knit man—an indomitable spirit encased in a frame of steel—gave me ultimately the grim tale—one of the grimmest in the annals of the sea. He told me that he had observed in a long life spent at sea that it was the unexpected thing that almost always 'buled the biggest.'"

"And, surely," he added, "this affair was the most unexpected and the biggest that ever fate forced me to have a hand in. What exactly happened to our craft (a submarine) I'm not going to stay to tell you, for the simple reason that I don't know myself. We were a goodly company on board that mechanical whale—a handsome fish, I can assure you—and no man of us even dreamt of the trick she was to play on us. She made us wonder, and, incidentally, transformed us into Jonahs. She took a header many fathoms deep; as, indeed, she was intended to do, but where the surprise and disappointment came in was in the fact that she elected to remain at the bottom far beyond her proper time. The look tells us that Jonah—he was alone, too, poor fellow—was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. We did not exceed his record, but run it close. We were in the belly of our whale, lying fathoms deep, part of three days and part of three nights.

Then the smile on the mariner's face vanished.

"Soep three days and three nights have never passed over my head before," he said, slowly and reflectively. "They aged myself and my fellow prisoners by years, I reckon. I'm told that I was about the last to abandon hope. I've always been a good climber in that respect. It's a small ray that does not get about my heart—but this time it was pretty pitch-dark. When the first night of imprisonment passed, and it appeared from our watches—we had artificial light enough to see the time—that the dawn of a new day had come with no sign of release, some of the company threatened to chuck hops. But others of us put as bright a face on a black outlook as we could, and gave them such cheer as a waterless and breadless situation would allow. Of course, too, we had to remember that our air supply was running out.

LOOKING AHEAD.

"Speak of dropping sovereigns; down a well! Every tick of my watch I knew was as a lost sovereign, so far as air was concerned. But those of us who were blessed with big batteries of optimism did our best to distribute the current, and so the time dragged on. Then a great thing happened. Two heroes stepped forward and offered to risk all in an attempt to rise to the surface. All hands took to them. How they did it and at

what a cost may be told later on, but the thing was done, and the outer world was thus made aware of our terrible plight. That much we realised when we knew of the presence of divers about our craft. 'What a relief!' We had been located, practical measures were being taken for our salvage, and that splendid prospect made us take in a draught of new life. Artificial light was fast failing, but hope was burning brightly, so what did it matter?

Our outlook as it turned out was but a young thing as yet, however. We had still a long way to go. The day dragged through, and when we entered on the silence and uncertainty of the night we were a forlorn enough lot. I can assure you. The nerve of the toughest of us was wearing thin. My fear that it might snap suddenly all round was not realised, however, for we were given further indications, which our practical ears were not slow to catch, that the great 'work of rescue was well in hand. The constant tapping of the divers outside was a cheering sound, and brought hope to those of us who, in the steadily increasing stifling of the atmosphere, were now breathing hard to live.

But rescue was long delayed, and in the early hours of the following day most of us wrote our last farewell to our loved ones—short, tender messages scrawled in pencil—and some of us made our wills. Then, as if by a miracle, three strong strands in the ladder of escape came to us from above. Exactly in what manner this was made possible I cannot tell you. We got air, water, and food, in only the smallest quantities, but just enough to stir us into new life. That was a godsend as welcome as 'it was unexpected. And we had not to wait long for the opening of our prison door. When the details of that liberation are given it will cause surprise and consternation everywhere. It verges on the miraculous. When we scrambled into freedom we were a dazed and shaken lot of men, but I warrant you our hearts were full of gratitude to God for saving mercies."

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The Hon. Mr. K. C. M. Kandersey, Chairman of the Planters' Association of Malaya, in a letter to the "Malay Mail," makes a direct appeal to planters. Not to put too fine a point on it, he invites those planters of A Class still remaining in the country to volunteer for active service before they are conscripted. And his appeal is endorsed by the General Officer Commanding.

Commenting on the letter our Kuala Lumpur contemporary says:—Rubber, we all know, is an essential war industry. But the point which Mr. Kandersey urges is that, in view of the large stocks of rubber held in London and elsewhere and the possibility of a glut in the market, production can be safely restricted and many planters thus released for active service. Their release might act to the detriment of individual estates, but not of the industry as a whole. And in any case the sacrifice would be small as compared with those which our kinsmen at Home have already made. Mr. Kandersey is against a compulsory scheme of pooling supervision, but holds that neighbouring estates could make arrangements whereby larger areas than at present could be controlled single-handed. There is no doubt that at present the distribution of European supervision is, under war conditions, unfair. "In one place you may find two or three men on five hundred acres and in another a single man looking after two thousand. Mr. Kandersey's letter is a final appeal to a class men as remain to adopt the more patriotic and more dignified course of going before they are sent for. There may be some men who now under the altered circumstances will be able to persuade directors or agents to release them. But as we have remarked before, we think that the F.M.S. have been sucked dry of willing recruits. Practically all who intend to go have gone. We calculate that to date the Federation has supplied some twelve hundred men to the Imperial Forces, the bulk of them planters and nearly all of them now officers. The more strenuous games are practically dead locally, evidence in itself of the manner in which the country has been drained of its young and active residents. There are no doubt men still here who 'did nothing' at school, and have done nothing ever since. Nothing short of conscription will rouse them in.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS. PRICES: 2/6 and 3/6

EMPIRE DAY IN BAGHDAD.

SPEECH BY GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

The following is the text of a speech delivered by the General Officer Commanding the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force on the occasion of a public gathering held at Baghdad on Empire Day in aid of the Red Cross.

This is the first occasion since the occupation on which the people of Baghdad and the British Army have met together for a common purpose. It is fitting that the immediate reason of the gathering should be to assist the Red Cross which stands for humanity and is independent of race or creed. It is fitting that it should take place on the 8th May which is kept as Empire Day by the King Emperor's subjects all over the world. It is a day celebrated not only by the Anglo-Saxon race but by all peoples of whatever creed and origin who dwell under the protection of the British flag and live their own lives under institutions suited to their own conditions. I am much gratified to learn of the noble success which has attended the appeal to the troops and to the civil population of Mesopotamia. The figures are not yet complete and I am, therefore, unable to announce them but it is certain that they are very creditable to the people of this country and I shall not fail to telegraph the result to the headquarters of the Red Cross in London for submission to His Majesty in order that it may be known to all that the people of Mesopotamia are not unmindful of the claims of charity nor unappreciative of the results already attained during the past year by the co-operation of British and local energies in furthering the prosperity of the country. I fully realise, as Commander-in-Chief, how many incalculable are necessarily imposed on the civil population by military exigencies. Restrictions of movements, restrictions of trade, restrictions of liberty, all these are unavoidable in time of war and it is my sincere desire that they shall be as little burdensome as possible consistent with our military ends. For the present I can only advise you to have patience and to remember that these restrictions probably press less heavily upon the people of Mesopotamia than upon the people of any belligerent country. In the occupation of Baghdad, my distinguished predecessor announced in the King's name that it was our intention to establish institutions under which the people of the country might develop and prosper along their own lines and in due time to participate in the management of your civil affairs. A year has now passed and we have advanced far beyond Baghdad, and though the end of the war is not in sight I think it may be fairly claimed that the ideals set forth in that proclamation are being fulfilled wherever we are in occupation part, thanks, in no small degree, to the ready help which the military administration has received from the inhabitants of the land. We may rejoice under Providence, at the prospect of a general prosperity now exemplified in any other country in time of war and scarcely equalled in this country in time of peace. The methods by which this has been attained are an earnest of our intentions and a happy omen for the future. Once again I thank you for your liberality and trust that many opportunities will arise in the future for similar fraternal gatherings.

UNDER THE GERMAN WHIP.

25,000 BELGIANS DOING MILITARY WORK IN SMALL AREA.

According to reports from French refugees from the districts of Valenciennes and Maubeuge, recently evacuated into Belgium, the number of Belgian deportees compelled to do military work behind the German lines in France is far greater than is usually supposed. In this region alone, no fewer than 25,000 Belgian men and boys are working under the whip of the German sentries. The mortality in the camps is terrible. Numbers of workers are constantly sent back to their homes as unfit, and replaced by fresh recruits.

Following the news of the recent deportation of the Burgomasters of Ghent and of one of his lieutenants for their resistance to separatist intrigues, M. Louis Franck, alderman of Antwerp and a member of Parliament, has been arrested and sent to a German prison. M. Franck, who was one of the leaders of the Flemish movement before the war, was arrested for refusing to allow the enemy to use the warehouses of Antwerp and to requisition the labour attached to them. This brings up to 15 the number of burgomasters and aldermen imprisoned or deported since the beginning of the German occupation.

GERMANS USING KING ALBERT'S PALACES.

A frontier correspondent states that three of King Albert's palaces in Belgium—at Amersfoort, Spa, and Lecken—have been requisitioned by the German authorities for hospital use. The number of wounded coming from the battlefields of Flanders to be admitted into hospital is ten times larger than was anticipated by the German sanitary authorities.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. "Concerning them," Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 6/- cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 68 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

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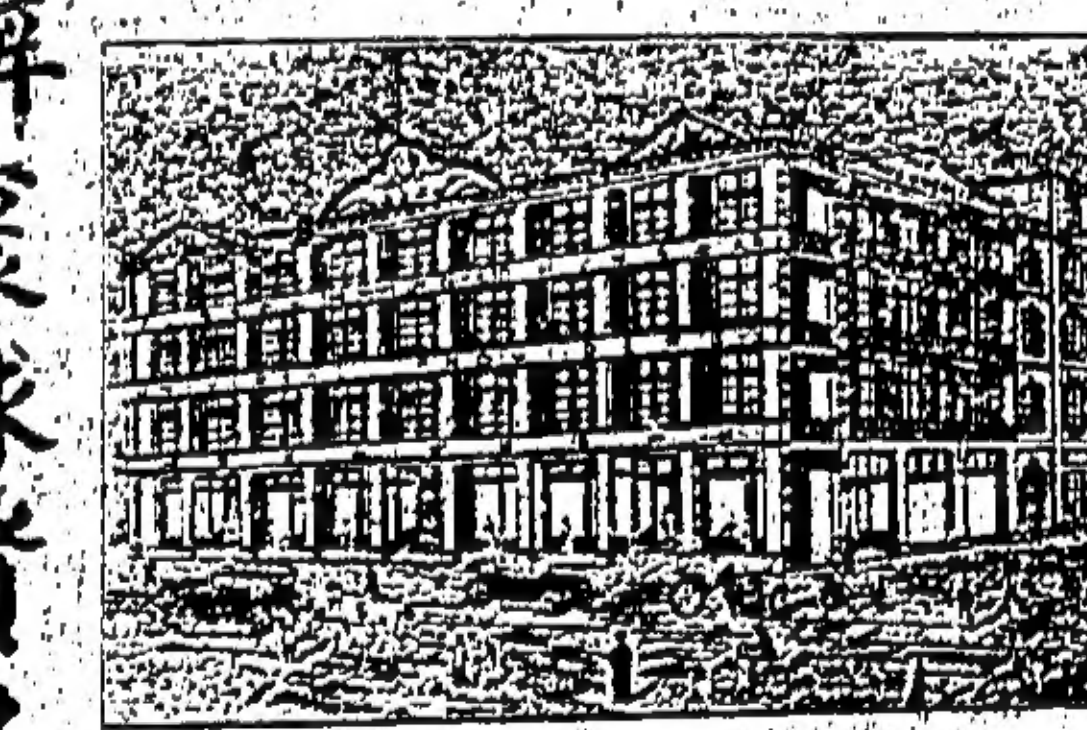
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 85% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
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Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912



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THE FAR EAST
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Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy at this season of the year, you
are neglecting them, as bowel complaint
is sure to be prevalent, and it is too
dangerous a malady to be trifled with.
This is especially true if there are
children in the family. A dose or two
of this remedy will place the trouble
under control and perhaps save a life.
It is a safe, effective, and reliable
remedy for all cases of Colic, Cholera,
and Diarrhoea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tronoh Mines, Ltd., have declared
a final dividend of 1s. per share, also an
interim dividend of 2s. per share.

Sanction has been granted for the
holding of a further war lottery or
lotteries in the Federated Malay States.

The Netherlands Handel Maats-
chappij has declared a dividend of 12
per cent. for the year 1917. On last
year's paid-up capital of f.60,000,000,
this would mean a net profit of
f.7,200,000, about £225,000.

For having sold their passports to
German subjects, two Russians, D.
Djurkin, and F. Geisman, were before
the Russian Consular Court at
Shanghai last week and on a plea of
guilty were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Dr. Reinach, the United States
Minister at Peking, has gone home on
three months' furlough. In an interview
in Japan the Minister admitted that
there was a possibility that he would
not return to Peking. He may become
Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of
the State Department.

We understand that the Superin-
tendents and Inspectors of the Hongkong
Police Reserve have opened a fund for
the benefit of the widow and infant son
of the late Sergeant Glendinning, H.K.
Police. Lists will be sent to the various
clubs. Members of the public desirous
of subscribing are requested to make
use of these lists, if possible. Subscrip-
tions may be sent, in cases where the
lists are not accessible, to the Deputy
Superintendent, or to Staff Inspector
Arnold, of the Police Reserve.

Mr. Littlefield McCoy, of the firm
of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co.
Shanghai, charged under the espionage
act of May 16, 1918, with writing
disloyal language about the military
forces of the United States in a letter
to his mother was acquitted last week
at the preliminary hearing in the
United States Court room before Mr.
Raymond P. Tenney, Vice-Consul.

In making his decision, Mr.
Tenney said that under the strict
interpretation of the Court found that no
crime had been committed and the
accused was discharged. The defendant,
however, was warned to be more careful
in the future, while the Court stated
that it believed Mr. McCoy to be a
loyal American citizen.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, who
recently met with a motor car accident
in Korea, according to latest accounts is
making good progress towards recovery.

Captain H. J. Hobbs, one time
with the China Navigation Company,
has been granted a master's license in
the United States and has received his
appointment as Senior Lieutenant in
United States Naval Reserve.

A large number of members of the
Shanghai Stock Exchange assembled at
the Exchange last week to bid farewell
to Mr. W. C. D. Turner, of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank, who is leaving
shortly for Dairen, on transfer. Mr.
Turner was presented with a handsome
solid silver salver.

Many friends will hear with pleasure
that the son of Mr. A. H. Harris, Com-
missioner of Customs at Kowloon, was
recently awarded the Military Cross for
a piece of work performed in October
last. The London "Gazette" of April
25, contains the following notice:—
"Lt. L. A. Harris, R.G.A., For
conspicuous gallantry and devotion to
duty. During two attacks he went
under shell and machine gun fire to the
front line and brought back much
valuable information." Lieut. Harris
was born in Shanghai in 1896 and
entered the Royal Academy, Woolwich,
in December, 1914.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The China Mail Steamship Com-
pany's s.s. *Nanking* left Yokohama on
the morning of the 22nd inst. and will
be due here on or about the 29th inst.

A DEATH ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was held this afternoon
in Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe's Court before a
jury into the death of a man who was
picked up on the foreshore of Tsat Tse
Moi. The body was found in a decom-
posed state with a shawl round his
chest. Two men are held in custody as
being concerned in the murder of the
deceased.

The Police information had been to
the effect that the man had been shot.
There was no evidence at the inquiry
to substantiate this.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*The Hongkong and Whampoa*
Dock Co., Ltd.

Medically fit:—
E. L. Hosie.
W. P. Hedley.
S. Gray.
F. Goodman.
W. Brown.
J. G. Dick.
D. S. Cooper.
W. E. Cooke.
J. M. Jack.
K. R. Macaskill.
J. S. McIntosh.
J. C. Owen.
J. M. Smyth.
A. M. Simpson.
G. Henderson.
J. E. Hamilton.

The following men of military age
from this firm have been rejected as
unfit for service:—A. Tucker, W. A.
Morgan, J. N. E. Allen, D. L. Keith,
S. H. West, W. E. Ford, H. E. Scott,
J. S. Keith, G. Nelson, W. G. Brownell,
W. Tulip and F. C. Coleman.

3.15 p.m.—A. E. Goffrey, medically fit.
A. F. Brown, medically fit.

4.10 p.m.—*The Nettle and Anglo-Siam*
Condensed Milk Co.

W. A. Stephens, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age from this firm.

4.20 p.m.—*Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.*

F. A. Mackintosh, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. Green, Forward & Co.*

J. D. Birrell, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.45 p.m.—*Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.*

J. B. Thompson, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this firm.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court this morning
a Chinese plaintiff guilty to being in
unlawful possession of 225½ taels of
opium valued at \$2,680.

Inspector Gordon said defendant was
arrested on Monday morning at 6 a.m.
at the Kowloon Ferry wharf. His
luggage was searched and the opium
found in tin. Defendant took the
Police to a boarding house at Yaumati,
which was well-known to the Revenue
Department as carrying on deals in
opium. There was no doubt that
defendant was concerned in these deals.
His Worship sentenced prisoner to
nine months' hard labour and ordered
the opium to be confiscated.

A Chinese girl, aged 16 years, was
charged with being in unlawful posses-
sion of 18 taels of opium, before Mr.
Wolfe this morning.

Mr. Hind, who appeared for defen-
dant, said the Police searched the house
just after her husband had left. A
legal question arose as to whether she
was in possession of the opium at the
time and whether she acted under
compulsion. It was *prima facie* acting
under compulsion.

The case was remanded till to-morrow
and defendant enlarged on bail of
\$2,000.

THEFT OF WAR DEPARTMENTS ZINC SHEETINGS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E.
D. C. Wolfe this morning with the theft
of zinc sheetings valued at \$68, the
property of the War Department, while
another Chinese was charged with
receiving the stolen property.

Evidence was adduced to show that
16 zinc sheets belonging to the War
Department had been stolen and only 4
recovered. Such thefts were of common
occurrence, while recently a similar
theft took place.

A Lukong said he caught the defendant
arranging with another man for the
carrying of the zinc sheetings. He
questioned the first defendant, who
informed him that he had bought them
from the second defendant. Both
defendants accused each other.

Inspector David said that as there
was not sufficient evidence against the
second defendant the case against him
be withdrawn.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED BOGUS CHARITIES.

A man named Noel Baller Dyer,
described as a Mohomedan, was sum-
moned before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with
unlawfully obtaining the sum of \$9
from Chung Wo Tai, a manufacturing
Company in Yaumati, purporting to
invest in certain societies and clubs.
He was also summoned for attempting
to obtain a sum of money from the
Chinese in Yaumati for war charities.
The case was adjourned and bail fixed
at \$200.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

AN EXTRADITION TANGLE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning,
before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, application was made for
an order that a writ of *Habeas Corpus*
be issued directing that the Superintendent
of Victoria Jail should show
cause why one, Lo Sheung, now in
custody, should not be discharged.
Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed
by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, said that this
was an application made to the Court
for an order of *Habeas Corpus* to be
issued under the Chinese Extradition
Ordinance No. 7 of 1889. As His
Lordship would see from the motion
filed in the matter on the 18th of this
month, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* there
were two affidavits filed by Mr. F. X.
d'Almada, the Solicitor for the applicant,
and the second of those affidavits showed
the grounds upon which the application
is made.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said the
first ground was upon a point
of law. There was no evidence
before the Court that the applicant
has been accused in China, of the crime
for which his extradition is sought,
namely, the crime of murder. In the
absence of that evidence, under the
section, the applicant is not a criminal
within the meaning of the Extradition
Ordinance of 1889 and cannot be held
as such under the said Ordinance. In
order that a man may become a
fugitive criminal he must be a subject
of China accused of murder committed
within the jurisdiction of China; in
other words the contention was that he
should have been accused of a crime in
China of an extraditable offence, and
it was for the Crown to prove that this
necessary condition had been complied
with. The second point was that in this
case no *prima facie* case has been made
against the defendant of committing the
said murder, that there is no
evidence by witnesses entitled to a
reasonable degree of credit that this
man was concerned in the said murder.

The Chief Justice: The question is
as to whether the man is within the
discretion of the magistrate.
Mr. Pollock said there must be a *prima*
facie case supported by witnesses of
a reasonable degree of credit. When the
time came, what he would show is that
there were certain robberies committed
and the only complaint made against the
applicant was that he was a notorious
robber. This man, at the time, was
only referred to as a robber and the
charge of murder would appear to have
been invented since, therefore the
witnesses for the prosecution are not
within the meaning of the law, entitled
to a reasonable degree of credit.

Mr. Pollock said he had applied for a
writ of *Habeas Corpus* but it seemed to
him only necessary for the Court to
give a rule nisi for the matter to be
argued before His Lordship.
His Lordship granted a rule nisi and
the case to be argued on Tuesday next,
subject to the convenience of the
Attorney General.

A COMPRADEORE DISPUTE.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, this morning Mow Fong
and Company, Merchants, in an action
against the firm's compradore, Tang
Hong, alias Tang Shiu Hong, claimed
to have an account taken of all that
was due to the firm under an Equitable
Charge, dated July 4, 1918 whereby the
defendant charged certain land. The
plaintiff claimed that the Equitable
Mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure
and sale.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by
Mr. Hayward, appeared on behalf of
the plaintiff.
The defendant did not enter an
appearance.

Mr. Alabaster said that the defendant
had not filed a statement of defence
and he therefore submitted that the
procedure is governed by Order 27,
rule 11.

The Registrar gave evidence of notice
of trial to the defendant by registered
letter.

Mow Fong said he was senior partner
in the plaintiff firm and that he engaged
defendant as compradore and on the
same day an Equitable Charge was
entered into which charged four prop-
erties, limited to \$20,000.

Witness then went on to give
evidence as to various mortgages being
entered into by defendant which witness
liquidated and became first mortgagee.
He finally discharged defendant as he
was not acting straight. He had had
many interviews since with defendant
at which the latter had promised to
settle up but nothing had been done.
Certain goods had had to be sold at a
loss by the firm for which the defendant
was responsible under the terms of the
Equitable Charge.

A WORLD HARBOUR FOR SHANGHAI.

IMPORTANT SCHEME.

The Whangpoo Conservancy has issued
its report on the future of Shanghai as a
port for the world's commerce, and
recommends the expenditure of Tls.
2,000,000 to Tls. 45,000,000 to make the
Whangpoo into a lake whose shores will
be a continuous line of docks and ship-
building plants with wharves that will
handle in modern and most economical
manner the enormous commerce which
China's recent advancement now makes
certain.

The report is posted on the Conser-
vancy investigations made under the
direction of Engineer-in-Chief H. von
Heidenstam assisted by the Hydraulic
Engineering Bureau of Stockholm, re-
presented by Dr. J. G. Richert, late
professor of Hydraulic Engineering in the
Royal Technical University of Swe-
den, and P. G. Stenroos, C. E. who sign
the report jointly.

The report discusses the development
of sea traffic and emphasises that trade
with the continent of Asia is destined
to enormously increase. We quote the
following from the Report:—

A question of paramount importance
is therefore: To which harbour or har-
bours in Asia will the express traffic
across the Pacific be directed? From a
glance at the map, and from what has
been said previously, it may be concluded
that this harbour can only be found in
Japan, or on that part of the Chinese
coast which faces Japan—probably, in
the vicinity of the Yangtze Estuary. If
a Japanese harbour becomes the terminus
for express liners, the journey to the
continent must be made in secondary
ships. If, on the other hand, these liners
proceed to the Chinese coast the sea
journey is once and for all completed.

If at a suitable point of the east coast
of China a modern harbour is arranged
there is no doubt that this harbour will
be frequented by even the greatest liners
engaged in express traffic.

In the following it will be shown that
all trade between foreign countries and
half the Chinese population must neces-
sarily pass through a port in the vicinity
of the Yangtze Estuary. The amount
of goods that will pass through such a
port correspond to the import and export
demands of more than one-tenth of the
total population of the earth.

When to this is added that the major
part of this trade will be bound for very
distant countries, America, Europe,
and Japan, it is obvious that to this point
of the globe will be directed the very
largest cargo ships that travel on the
ocean.

That the need for transport facilities
of the 180,000,000 inhabitants of the
Yangtze valley during some appreciable
time in the future could be filled by a
harbour at any other place than at the
Yangtze Estuary cannot be conceived
unless for reasons which have nothing
to do with the needs of the population,
the development is led into such routes
as are entirely contrary to the sound
development of sea trade.

The harbour in the Yangtze Estuary
not only also reckon on certain trade
from the north, for the following
reasons:—
While the difference between, for
instance, Tientsin and the present har-
bour (Shanghai) in the Yangtze
Estuary is already now considerable,
the latter has every chance in the
future to gain such an advantage
over Tientsin that the two cannot be
considered in the same category.

The Yangtze Harbour will become a
world harbour with a multitude of
direct connections with other parts of
the world, and a low freight on trans-
oceanic lines, while Tientsin even after
a most rational improvement of its
shipping facilities will become a harbour
of the second order, probably very
important but subordinate to the
Yangtze Harbour and to the Japanese
world-harbours.

The harbour for China urgently re-
quired ought then to be arranged in the
Yangtze Estuary. Here will be situated,
according to our belief, one of the great
harbours of the world.

Our investigation regarding the con-
nection between harbours in the Far
East can therefore be condensed as
follows:—
Between North America and the Far
East a large passenger, mail and goods
traffic will, under any circumstances, be
created.

This will involve such an abundance
of goods to be shipped across the Pacific
that, in order to decrease the cost of
transportation, big ships—with a
draught of 35 feet and more—will be
employed.

Whether the trans-oceanic traffic will
become directly connected with the Pacific
or whether trans-shipment will be made
in foreign harbours, is entirely dependant
on whether suitable arrangements are
made at a convenient point on the China
Coast for accommodation of big ships.

The geographical, commercial and
technical points of view, the best
situation of the harbour which North
and Central China requires is to be
found in the Yangtze Estuary. Here,
according to our belief, will be created
one of the largest harbours in the
world.

TEN METER DRAUGHT SHIPS.

The present tendencies of shipbuilding
and the corresponding development of
modern world harbours of the first rank
in regard to draught and depth, respec-
tively, is a study by itself. Suffice it to
say that while naval architects and
harbour engineers now agree that the
new cargo carriers and liners of the
immediate future will have a draught of
at least 10 meters (33 feet) and proba-
bly more, the actual future practicable and
economical limit is not reached and that
a limit varying from 11 to 15 meters (36
to 49 feet) is indicated by the present
authorities on the subject.

Without dealing with this subject to
any further extent we consider the
statement warranted that the harbour
which is required at the Yangtze Estuary
must be provided with such a water-
depth as to accommodate the largest
ships which can at present pass the
Panama Canal and that the situation of
the harbour must be such that an
increment of another five or ten feet
shall be possible.

In order to allow the harbour of being
entered by all the vessels which at pre-
sent can pass the Panama Canal it is
required that the water depth at Lowest
Low Water in the harbour proper shall
be 40 feet and in the approaches, if
tidal, 35 feet. Furthermore it should
be possible to increase those water-
depths in the future by another five or
ten feet if and when the steamers plying
on the Pacific grow to such a size as to
necessitate it.

ECONOMIC VALUE TO SHANGHAI.

What economic value should be attach-
ed to the possibility of constructing such
a harbour in immediate proximity to
Shanghai, it is difficult to say, but as
a parallel case, Hamburg may be men-
tioned. When the question of bringing
the free harbour into immediate con-
nection with the town was mooted, Ham-
burg did not hesitate to sacrifice a whole
quarter of the town with 1,000 houses
and inhabited by 24,000 people. It is
obvious that it would be of enormous
benefits to Shanghai if within its sphere
or the limit of its natural extension
could be situated one of the greatest
centres of traffic of the world.

The resources of Shanghai in men,
measures and money are comparable
with those of any other city in China,
and it would thus appear that there is
every reason to believe that Shanghai
should be able to secure for itself the
future preponderance which a well-
placed and accessible Yangtze Estuary
port will attain. The physical obstacles
can be overcome if Shanghai only wills.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The result of our investigation of the
general arrangement of a world harbour
at Shanghai can be condensed as
follows:—

An open harbour for the water depth
in question cannot conveniently be
constructed on account of the prevailing
silt conditions, but its possibility cannot
at this stage be definitely pronounced
upon.

So far as we now can see the best
chance is to create a closed harbour by
transforming the Whangpoo into a
continuous dock harbour.

Access to this harbour is best effected
by regulation of the South Channel of
the Yangtze by training works in this
channel only.

This investigation has necessarily been
of a preliminary nature and more
limited than the magnitude of the
problem requires. The time and infor-
mation at our disposal have prevented
full consideration being given to all the
factors concerned, but sufficient has been
done to show the *prima facie* advantages
to the scheme outlined. In any case, no
doubt exists that if the decision to
create a first class harbour is made, the
technical difficulties are surmountable.

In order to develop such a scheme in
its entirety, and to be assured, before a
final decision is taken, of the
feasibility of the scheme, a more extensive
technical and economical investigations
in regard to all issues involved will be
indispensable.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SALES CANCELLED.

The *Callanpin* (Manila) states that
following advice from Washington that
all the recent sales of enemy alien
business property amounting to millions
of pesos have been cancelled by order of
the United States Alien Enemy Property
Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, Governor
General Harrison has resigned as re-
presentative of the United Alien Prop-
erty Custodian. This will carry with it
the resignation of Archibald Harrison,
brother of Governor-General, who acted
as representative of the Governor-
General in the administration of enemy
alien property and who directly
conducted the sales of the property in
question last May.

Although the alien property adminis-
tration by the Governor-General is a
distinct function from his administrative
capacity as chief executive of the
Philippines, it is generally believed that
the irreconcilable differences of opinion
that have arisen between him and Mr.
Palmer will ultimately lead to Mr.
Harrison's resignation from the Governor-
Generalship.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of Traffic
Receipts for the week ending 20th July
is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 2
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

CROWN PRINCE OVER-REACHES HIMSELF.

HIS OPERATION DOOMED TO FAILURE.

London, July 22. It was the correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 21st, says:—

The Crown Prince has over-reached himself. The French Command foresaw the operation. The Germans momentarily gave serious ground for disquiet by crossing the Meuse and developing an attack along the river. On the other hand, the main attack east of Rheims failed, which meant that the operation, as a whole, was doomed to failure. Nevertheless, the Germans decided to proceed with their original plan and to move up the Meuse valley.

The result was a week of futile fighting, during which the enemy was for the whole time under our observation. They lost heavily.

The Germans were told that only a few American battalions were engaged, which were distributed as to give an impression that a great many Americans were fighting. The German Staff seem to have believed this themselves. Now they realise their mistake.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE BRITISH FEAT IN METELEN.

SCOTTISH, AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS PARTICIPATE.

London, July 21, 10.50 p.m.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

A busy and satisfactory week-end was rounded off by a raid on the German positions in the Avilly Wood, destroying dug-outs and bringing back two machine-guns.

In the Metelen operation the Australians extended their right flank.

The Scottish attack was well down towards the Hazebrouck-Baillet Railway, advancing 1,000 yards on a two miles front. The enemy was driven back in the centre for 1,800 yards. The Eighty-First German reserve division suffered considerably in this locality.

Besides the Scottish, a body of South Africans fought with conspicuous success, taking prisoners, with the Scotsmen, six officers and 377 men, besides two-thirds of the total haul of 10 trench-mortars and 50 machine-guns. The Australians took over 100 prisoners.

During our first rush, under cover of a smoke screen, the Germans were caught struggling into respirators. They complained that they ought to have been relieved days before.

Beyond sporadic shelling this evening did not retaliate.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE.

London, July 21, 11.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

Aeroplane on the 20th dropped 18 tons of bombs on the Courmieu and Lille railway, the Bruges docks and three large dumps and billets. There was more air fighting.

We brought down 14 aeroplanes and drove down three out of control. We destroyed three balloons. Seven British machines are missing.

The Air Ministry states:—

Photographs show the extensive damage done to the hostile aerodrome at Morlange as the result of an attack on the night of the 19th. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

BLAZON TYEE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Col. Cholera and cholerae have no glancing leading to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all cholerae are fatal is sufficient as every family knows its value. It has been used for thirty years and is just what is needed for the sale of all Chamberlain's and Storer's.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT ST. ABEL.

EXCELLENT OBSERVATION OF AUSTRIAN LINES.

London, July 21.

Reuters' Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states:—

Mount St. Abel, mentioned in a communique on the 20th, is well within the Austrian territory. It is an important gain, because it commands Val-di-Genova on the east, and it gives an excellent observation of the Austrian lines of communications.

ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS LIBERATED.

BOOTS TAKEN UP TO JULY 19th.

London, July 22.

An Italian official report from Albania states:—

We carried Point 1071 on the crest of Malyshevo, taking prisoners. The French, advancing astride the Frevoli, participated in the action.

The captures in Albania up to July 19th are 2,167 prisoners, 10 medium guns, 16 field and mountain guns, four trench-guns, two trench-mortars, 38 machine-guns, six aeroplanes and much other material.

We also liberated some hundreds of Italian and Russian prisoners.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY COUNT CZERNIN.

AUSTRIA PREDESTINED FOR THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

Count Czernin, in a speech in the Austrian Upper House, declared that Austria had no direct action with Great Britain. Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany, and fairly free from annexationist desires. Thus Austria was absolutely predestined for the role of mediator, but only provided she possessed the full confidence of Berlin.

Count Czernin hoped that Germany's war-aims remained purely defensive. It was mere presumption to say that the terrible war was being prolonged for foreign States. Annexationist aims would endanger the Alliance.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

MR. BALFOUR ON BELGIUM—AN A PAWN.

London, July 21.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Westminster, alluding to Count Hertling's recent reference to Belgium as a "pawn," said this meant that, having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it, treated it pitilessly, and deprived it of every material good, and all moral benefits attaching to freedom, the Germans were prepared to give it up, provided they could get some other territory in which to exercise their peculiar gifts. The Germans would consent no longer to oppress Belgium if the Powers permitted Germany to oppress some other area of Europe or elsewhere. Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected none had been more insulting.

MURDER OF THE EX-TSAR.

DECREE FORFEITS IMPERIAL HOUSE PROPERTY.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

A message from Moscow states the newspaper *Bjudeksta* reports: "By order of the Revolutionary people the bloody Tsar is happily deceased in Ekaterinburg. Vive, Red terror!" A decree dated the 17th declares that the entire property of all the members of the former Imperial House, including deposits in Russian and foreign banks, be the property of the Russian Republic.

THE AMERICAN CRUISER "SAN DIEGO" SUNK.

GERMAN-MADE MINES FOUND IN VICINITY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The American cruiser, *San Diego*, which was sunk off Fire Island, was found in the vicinity. No submarine was sighted.

Several German-made mines were found in the vicinity. No submarine was sighted.

There is no report of any other vessel being attacked. Survivors numbering 1,188 were landed at an Atlantic port. The casualties were 48.

TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

WORKERS GO ON STRIKE.

London, July 22.

Four thousand cotton workers are now idle in the Wigan Cotton Works, owing to the dispute about the 17th.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN EFFORT CHECKED IN THREE DAYS.

PARIS, July 19.

A Havas Agency message says:—

The French and American troops, having in three days checked the German stuporous effort on the Marne and Champagne fronts, took the offensive and dealt the enemy a series of staggering blows between the Aisne and the Marne.

Along a 25-mile front, extending from west of Soissons to north-west of Chateau Thierry, the French and American forces broke deeply into the enemy's powerfully organized lines, at many points the advance being several miles. The attacking forces reached the plateau dominating Soissons from the south and west and re-captured more than 20 villages, several thousand prisoners and many guns.

The attack was launched at day-break, raged throughout the day and is still in progress. The enemy was taken quite by surprise, the attack being made practically without artillery preparation. General Mangin's famous troops, with the American forces, went forward with wonderful dash, supported by Tanks and protected by a heavy barrage. The heavy pressure on the Villers Cotterets front has been relieved by this advance. The enemy made no move between Chateau Thierry and Argonne yesterday. The German army between the Marne and Rheims turns its back to that which is being pushed back between the Aisne and the Marne with but little more than 20 miles between these two armies, and the position of the forces south of the Marne becomes perilous.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

London, July 21.

A French communique reports that French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning.

Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of the Oureq and between the Marne and Rheims.

Despite desperate resistance by the Germans, we have continued to progress.

BRITISH TROOPS PARTICIPATE.

London, July 21.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock this morning, says:—

British troops participated in the battle for the first time yesterday, between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Aisne.

The British took up their positions at night-time and attacked immediately with complete success, advancing over a mile.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The German newspapers do not conceal their chagrin over the Entente's success on the West Front.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung's* Berlin Correspondent, after referring to the false hopes entertained in Germany about the new offensive, says it is no longer necessary to conceal the fact that German deserters utilized their knowledge of the planned operations to betray the Fatherland and it is impossible to deny that the offensive has failed. The German people anxiously, but patiently, await the new decisions demanded by the situation.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that General Foch has managed to form a formidable attacking army and is now trying to smash the initiative from the German Command. The tremendous expenditures of fighting, strength involved in such an effort may lead to a bad mistake on the part of the French Army. The warring off of the German blow succeeded despite great enemy losses, but the counter-offensive has failed and freedom of action remains in German hands.

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "As has happened on other occasions, for instance on the Somme, we must concede the loss of prisoners and guns, but even so, the enemy's leading idea of the break-through was not attained, despite tremendous exertion. We were able to hold up the counter-offensive before it attained any strategic advantage worth mentioning. The continuous changes of the position are the logical outcome of the open warfare now in progress."

DEEP IMPRESSION IN HOLLAND.

The Allied victory has made a deep impression in Holland.

The *Telegraph* says:—

Anything is now possible. The capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation.

The *Herald* says:—

The double French and American success will revive French courage and rejoice the Americans, whose young army has proved itself capable of vigorously attacking the Germans.

fact remains that the spell of the all-surpassing German Army Command has been broken. The paper emphasizes the great strategic advantage achieved by Generalissimo Foch in a few hours.

The *July* says that the Germans have received a hard slap. Their attempt to break through has failed in a fashion signifying Allied victory.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

London, July 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns during night raids and patrol encounters south-westward of La Bassée and Marville and in the Dickebusch sector.

BRITISH AVIATORS LAND IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

Three British aeroplanes returning from Tondern were fired on by German warships and chased by German aeroplanes. The flight ended on the Danish border, and the three British airmen landed at various points in Denmark and were interned.

The airmen say that their bomb-dropping exploded a great ammunition dump near Tondern.

Both British and German warships were seen all day on the west coast of Jutland. The British warships fired at the German aeroplanes, one of which fell in to the sea.

'AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER' RENOUNCES SUBSIDY.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The *Colonge Gazette* Vienna Correspondent says:—

The semi-official organ *Freundenblatt* has renounced the Foreign Office subsidy in order to retain a free hand towards the Austrian Government.

The Foreign Office had complained of the newspaper's attitude and demanded that it be at least neutral.

SPANISH MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

MADRID, July 21.

The Minister of Marine has resigned.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

SHOOTING OF THE EX-TSAR.

APPROVED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 21.

A Russian official message states:—

The Central Executive Committee approved of the shooting of Romanoff. The ex-Tsar's wife and son were sent to a place of security.

Important documents concerning Romanoff, including the diaries he kept till the last, the diaries of his wife and children and letters to Rasputin to Romanoff and his family will be published shortly.

THE WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung's* Berlin Correspondent says:—

The Soviet Government, while refusing to agree to a German battalion being sent to Moscow to protect the Embassy, has consented to the employment of several hundred German soldiers in muffs.

CZECHS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

A message from Berlin states that a Moscow dispatch reports that the Czechs have captured Bisk and that the Soviet troops are withdrawing.

THE MURMAN COAST LANDING.

TROTSKY'S SUSPICIONS.

LONDON, July 21.

In connection with the landing of British troops on the Murman Coast, Mr. Trotsky has ordered the Soviet soldiers not to support the French and British officers, and not to permit them to go from one town to another and to watch them carefully and suspiciously against the Russian people.

A BRITISH CONSUL'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago we have particulars of a tragedy of the seas that occurred on a small Chinese boat, the *Alimoon*, on a voyage between Haiphong and Peking. Off the coast of Tonkin, says the *Bangkok Times*, a man, woman and a young and pretty girl came on board from a small boat. There was one European on board and he happened to know Chinese. He learned that the young girl had been kidnapped and was to be sold to a brothel in Hina. Unfortunately he was somehow betrayed of the fact that he knew, and the girl was murdered the same night, her body being chopped up and thrown overboard. It now appears that the *Alimoon* was Mr. J. B. Fletcher, British Consul at Haiphong and Peking. On hearing the threats of murder, Mr. Fletcher believed they were aimed at himself, as very possible they were, and he happened to know Chinese. He learned that the young girl had been kidnapped and was to be sold to a brothel in Hina. 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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m. *Iyo Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 4th Sept. 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tango Maru, 12,600 tons SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m. *Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT., 14th Sept. 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Taishe Maru, 6,000 tons SUN., 28th July.	

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PROSPERITY ON THE
EUPHRATES.

RECORD HARVEST EXPECTED.

Mr. Edmund Chandler, the representative of the British Press with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, sends the following dispatch:

"The peaceful penetration of the Euphrates from Teluja to Hilleh began in April last year, a month after we entered Baghdad. Before the Turk was finally routed on the Tigris we had begun to tap the resources of the Euphrates.

For months during the hot weather the roads from Hilleh and Magesib to Baghdad were obscured by the dust of camel and donkey convoys bringing in corn. Arab legions were raised to police the roads, villages and towns, and the country was cleared of bands of marauders. This year, owing to the success of the Euphrates irrigation scheme, the supplies from the Euphrates side will be enormously increased and the transport of the country will be kept up to it to bring in the grain.

During the summer we have been at work on the irrigation scheme connected with the Hindieh barrage. The barrage, which was designed by Sir William Willcocks and constructed by Sir John Jackson's firm, was finished before the war, but the Turk neglected to provide by it. The canalisation work connected with it was left incomplete, and the area to be cultivated was never brought under irrigation. The Euphrates divides at Hilleh into two branches, the Shatt-el-Hindieh to the east, and the Shatt-el-Hindieh to the west, and the two channels of the river sweep again a few miles above Samarra. Until the 19th century the Hilleh branch carried the main canal, but during the last century the bulk of the river has been diverted to the Shatt-el-Hindieh, which was the main channel more than a thousand years ago. The function of the barrage was to provide water for the Hilleh branch, which was sitting up, while the bulk of the Hindieh branch was scouring out and its water was being wasted.

A HUNDRED CANALS DUG OUT.

This year nearly a hundred canals on the Hilleh branch, which had fallen into disuse, have been dug out, 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and there is promise of the greatest harvest in the memory of man, possibly the greatest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

But the Shatt-el-Hindieh developments are only part of the scheme. For several years the land on both banks of the Hindieh branch below the barrage down to Kifl has been out of cultivation, as the canals provided in the Willcocks scheme to irrigate that area were neglected. We were not long in getting to work at them. In May, as soon as the Tigris operations were completed, we began to open posts on the Euphrates.

The work on the canals was started early in June: they were finished by the end of October; and the ground they irrigate is now under cultivation. There was a gap in our communications between Nasiriyah and Hilleh in the hot weather, but we have lately bridged it, establishing posts, south of Hilleh and north of Nasiriyah, so that we now administer the whole country from Basra to Ramadiah. It has been a singularly peaceful penetration.

Needless to say the Arab cultivators welcome the new regime. Their property, which has lain fallow for years, will become rich and profitable. All the summer and autumn they were busy getting their water channels clear. Below the barrage some 14,000 Arabs were engaged in making the new canals and clearing the old ones. Newly every able-bodied man in the district is working for us. The irrigation works at Hilleh affect the land from Teluja up stream above the barrage as well as down stream as far as Kifl on the Hindieh branch, and Diwanlyah on the Hilleh branch.

The effect of the work on which we are engaged on the Euphrates will be far-reaching. The irrigation scheme will reduce the tonnage required for foodstuffs on the line of communications by thousands of tons, and free rolling stock and river transport for ordnance and other supplies, not to speak of the economy that the development of local produce effects in overseas shipping. There is the political side of the Euphrates development, which will be ultimately, if not immediately, as important. Not only have rich lands lain fallow and canals fallen into disuse owing to the unsettled state of the country; but in the disturbed zones of concentration, crops have been laid waste by the Turks and stores of grain unharvested and wantonly destroyed.

Now, while we are feeding ourselves, we are enriching the cultivators and bringing settlement and content where neither existed before.

TAX COLLECTING MADE EASY.

The Arabs are an eminently sensible people. The Turks when they evacuated the district were for destroying the Hindieh barrage, but the Britons preserved it. The Arab knew the Turk would do nothing for him, and he would not pay him revenue if he could help it; but the collection of revenue on the Euphrates no longer calls for an armed force. Paying taxes has become an investment. For there is no cultivator in the world who will not lend a hand at getting water into his own fields. The Arabs appreciate the art of irrigation, though they do not excel in it; and we have come to them on the Euphrates as cultivators of the soil. An old sheikh said the other day: "No other Government but the British would take the trouble to bother about our water while they were fighting."

I have lately been down the Hilleh branch as far as Samarra, and the Hindieh as far as Kifl and Kufa, and saw armies of men busy with spades—their work on the long six foot pole, by which the Arab is eternally adjusting his irrigation channels and coaxing the water on to the fields. The rich belts of cultivation on the edge of the desert were refreshingly green. Everywhere the sheikhs, insisted that we should dine or drink coffee with them; and they dragged us into their mud towers and spread carpets for us by the hearth, while they roasted and pounded and distilled the coffee, pouring it from one peaked pot to another with all the union of a rite. Old memories of the Arabs were revived, their eagerness to entertain the stranger and to sit and gossip with him, and the docility of their ponies, which will jump in and out of a boat like a cat or a dog, and are just as much members of the family.

We travelled along, sailing when the wind was favourable, or on horseback, or by motor car where there was a track, switching over the innumerable bridges of the unbroken. It was a pleasant change after the desolate country through which we had slowly fought our way up the Tigris during the last three years, and the best part of it was the visible and audible happiness of the Arabs. Our paymen sang joyously as we rode over the unimpaired plain, and the chain of our boatmen at night was answered by the lullabies singing to their buffaloes at the water pits which have been cranking for months like drunken violins.

JACK TAR'S LETTERS.

From this week onwards Jack Tar may write one love letter every seven days that no censor's eye may pry into, says a Home paper. The Privilege Envelope, long ago past its experimental state in the Army, is quite new to the lower deck, which will now be put upon its honour to restrict the weekly missive to family and private affairs. One other concession and the two services will be "pegs." Letters may come home without a stamp from the soldier on active service; whereas the sailor on active service has to pay his penny (or three-halfpence) per epistle unless there are no postage stamps on available, elastic provision which is not stretched in his favour.

"Now, then, put the weight of your body into it. No messing about—remember. You are out to kill!" A stalwart instructor, unaware that the King was watching him, showed these words to a company of Canadian recruits fighting to serve training. The King laughed heartily at the teacher's enthusiasm.

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